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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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1-16-1925

## Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 3)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 3)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
—Job 27.6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. VII, No. 3.

New York, Friday, January 16, 1925.

Price 2 Cents

## Toronto Joint Board Confers With Cloak Employers

**Successful Mass Meetings of Workers Held in Toronto and Montreal—Cloak Makers in Montreal Are Joining the Union in Masses—General Executive Board Meeting Expected to Stimulate Movement in Canada**

As a result of the campaign which the International has been conducting in Canada for the past seven months, our workers in Toronto and Montreal have begun to make preparations in earnest for the introduction of union conditions in these two cities. The first result of this attempt has been a series of conferences between our International, represented by Brother Julius Hochman, and the Joint Board of Toronto, with the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association. These conferences have been the result of an exchange of communications between Brother Hochman on behalf of the International and the Toronto Joint Board, and Mr. Bernard, representing the Toronto Manufacturers' Association.

On January 1, 1925, Brother Hochman despatched the following letter to Mr. Sutin:

"On behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union of the City of Toronto, we hereby invite you to a conference for the purpose of discussing the terms of a collective agreement between the employers and the workers of the cloak industry of this city.

"We feel that the introduction of a

collective pact providing for uniform standards of employment such as hours, wages and machinery for the adjustments of disputes, will serve the best interests of the industry in which you and we are vitally concerned. Such an agreement will also prove to be of great benefit to the community at large.

"We hope you will see the benefits and the dignity of such an arrangement and favor us with a prompt reply as to the time and place convenient for you to hold the proposed conference.

"Respectfully yours,  
JULIUS HOCHMAN,  
"General Organizer for the I. L. G. W."  
"General Organizer for the I. L. G. W."

In reply he received the following answer:

January 1, 1925.  
"We are in receipt of your communication of the 1st, and in reply to same we beg to inform you that your suggestion for a conference is acceptable to our Association and would respectfully suggest the date for same to be Friday, January 2, 1925, at 8 p. m., at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto.

"Will you kindly inform us whether this meets with your convenience.

"Sincerely yours,  
BERNARD A. SUTIN,  
President, Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association."

## Chicago Dress Campaign Well Under Way

**A Strike Is Likely If Employers Ignore Demands of Workers—Mollie Friedman to Help Organize Dress Makers**

Vice-president Meyer Perlstein spent a few days last week in Chicago, where he conferred with the leaders of the cloak and dress makers' locals with regard to present possibilities in these trades. He met jointly with the executive boards of all the locals and later attended a meeting of the executive board of Local 100.

The meeting of the dress makers was of special significance. Vice-president Perlstein laid before the active workers of Local 100 a number of proposals with a view of furthering organization activity among the unorganized workers and preparing for a strike if that should prove necessary. All these recommendations met with hearty approval.

The executive board decided to call a special meeting of Locals 100 and 50 for Thursday evening, January 15, at Schoenhofen's Hall, where a committee of 100 would be chosen to direct preparatory work for a general strike should the dress employers refuse to start negotiations with the Union. Dress makers are expecting a good season this spring in Chicago and are ready to take advantage of this opportunity to weld together all the workers into a compact body and win for them the right to organize and union recognition.

The International Office appointed Miss Mollie Friedman of New York, organizer for the Chicago dress drive. The Chicago Joint Board assigned

Brother Dolbick to aid Sister Friedman in her work. The local dress makers also requested the General Executive Board to prevail upon Brother Perlstein to remain permanently in Chicago to direct their campaign. This, however, is impossible for the moment—until the elections in Local 2 are over. Brother Perlstein promised, nevertheless, to visit Chicago as often as possible and to aid them in their work.

The Chicago cloak makers are also ready to begin negotiating with their employers for the renewal of the agreement. The Union has prepared a series of demands for incorporation in the new pact, but the conferences had to be postponed until after the meeting of the General Executive Board, when either President Sigman or Vice-president Perlstein will be able to visit Chicago for these conferences.

## Dressmakers Endorse Demands at Webster Hall Meeting

**President Sigman and Vice-President Feinberg Discuss Union's Program With Members of Dress Locals**

At a meeting which crowded to capacity the big Webster Hall, 3rd avenue and 11th street, the members of the New York dress makers' locals, operators, finishers, pressers and dress cutters, endorsed the full pro-

Accordingly, the first conference was held on Friday night, January 2, 1925. Since then these conferences have been continued and the demands of the Union are now being discussed at these conferences between the Union and the employers' organization.

Last Wednesday night, January 7, the Toronto Cloak Makers' Union called a mass meeting at which Brother Hochman made a report on the negotiations between the Union and the employers. This mass meeting was the most successful the Union had had in many years. The hall was packed to its capacity. Prac-

(Continued on Page 3)

## G. E. B. Meeting to Begin on Sunday, January 18

**Sessions Will Be Held in Mount Royal Hotel—Meeting to Last Five Days**

Secretary Baroff makes the announcement, as we are going to press, that the Third Quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board will begin its sessions promptly upon the arrival of the members of the Board in Montreal, on Sunday afternoon, January 18.

It is intended to utilize every working hour of the next five days for the transaction of the business before the Board. Speed is essential not only because there is an unusually large order of the day facing the General

Executive Board, but also on account of the urgency of President Sigman's presence in New York City on Friday, January 23, in connection with some developments in the cloak and suit situation.

Locals and individuals who desire to get in touch with the meeting of the General Executive Board will forward their communications until January 18. Secretary Baroff at the General Office and after that to him in care of the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, Canada.

Everything has been arranged to make the evening a pleasant affair, both artistically and socially.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. Take your Union book with you.

## Celluloid Button Workers In General Strike

**Refusal of Employers to Confer Results in General Walkout**

In response to a strike call issued by the strike committee of the Button Workers' Union, Local 132, of the I. L. G. W. U., the workers in the fourteen shops manufacturing celluloid and metal-back buttons in New York walked out on Monday morning, January 15, of their shops. The strikers met in the Delco Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. The strike is led by Harry Dubinsky, manager of Local 132.

The button workers' local concluded a collective agreement with the cellu-

loid button manufacturers several months ago, but the employers kept on violating it, acting as if no agreement existed in the trade at all. These violations included employment of non-union workers and discrimination against union members. The local warned the employers on several occasions that it would eventually be forced to retaliate for these violations and lastly called upon the association to confer on this subject. When this was refused, Local 132 voted to call the workers out on strike.

The strike tied up every celluloid button shop in the city and the workers are confident that they will win their strike in short order. A new agreement will quite likely be concluded, but this time the union will take steps to observe that the terms of the contract are strictly lived up to and that the plant is not allowed to increase the hours of labor and to cut wages never materialized.

There are about 600 workers involved in this strike and they are about equally divided between Jewish, Italian and English-speaking workers.

# Mass Meeting Starts Off Philadelphia Dress Drive

The meeting of the Philadelphia dress and waist makers on Thursday last, January 8, at the Brith Scholem Auditorium, will be remembered for a long time to come in I. L. G. W. U. circles of that city. The meeting sounded a call for a renewal of organizing activity in the trade, and the response given to this call, the enthusiastic spirit which prevailed throughout the meeting, was a unmistakable sign that the workers are mightily in earnest about the task they are undertaking.

The meeting started at eight o'clock and the spacious auditorium was well filled long before the chairman called the assembly to order. General Secretary Baroff, who came

over from New York for this meeting, was asked by Vice-president Reisinger, who presided, to deliver the main address of the evening. In a vigorous talk which lasted almost an hour Secretary Baroff reviewed the history of the Philadelphia dress and waist makers for the past ten years, their early efforts to organize a union in the trade, and the various strikes they have had to wage in the industry. He dwelt with special warmth on the great strike of the Winter of 1921-22 when after more than twenty weeks of fighting the workers had to surrender the conflict and return to shops, beaten in the battle but with spirits undaunted, and how later the Union came back with old-time vigor

and reconquered a great part of the lost ground.

"Now the time is ripe for a united effort on the part of the organized workers in the trade to put back into the fold of the union the shops that still remain outside," Secretary Baroff continued. "The backward conditions in the non-union shops act as a drag on the standards in the union shops and it is evident that unless the whole industry is put on a union basis the organized shops will suffer. The International, as a whole, is conscious of this state of affairs and it will aid the Philadelphia dress makers to unionize the entire industry, using every legitimate trade union effort to achieve this aim."

Vice-president Reisinger followed with a spirited address, at the end of which a resolution embodying the sentiment of the meeting was presented and carried unanimously. A number of workers responded with talks from the floor in which they pledged themselves to help in every way open for them this organizing drive.

The resolution read as follows:

## Resolution

We, the organized dress and waist makers of Philadelphia, members of Local 50, I. L. G. W. U., at a general members meeting assembled, on January 8, at the Brith Scholem Auditorium, have adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the dress and waist makers of Philadelphia have had for a number of years past a solid organization in the trade which has exercised an effective and beneficial control of Labor conditions in the shops; and

Whereas, after the strike in the year 1921-22, the Waist and Dress Makers' Union has been considerably weakened, with the result that earnings and other work conditions in the shops have been badly affected and the general living standards of the workers materially lowered; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the oppressive tactics of the employers after that strike, the Union has succeeded in regaining a great deal of the ground lost and in rebuilding the organization during 1923; and

Whereas, the dress and waist makers of Philadelphia are eager to place their industry once more on a 100 per cent organized basis and are determined to regain full influence and control over the work conditions in the waist and dress shops, be it therefore

Resolved—That we fully endorse the decision of our Executive Committee to launch an organization campaign and that we call upon the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. our parent organization, to give us all assistance at its disposal in this educational and organizing campaign and aid us in our effort to organize completely our industry. And be further

Resolved—That we pledge ourselves wholeheartedly and undividedly to devote all our efforts and energies to carry out this campaign to a final success and to leave nothing undone to install uniform work conditions in all Philadelphia waist and dress shops, by peaceful means, if possible, and by a general strike if it becomes necessary.

Vice-president Elias Reisinger further announced that the first circular addressed to the non-union workers in the trade will be distributed next week and a series of shop meetings will be systematically conducted.

Everything waits now upon the zeal and readiness of the members of Local 50 to help reach the mass of non-union workers in the shops. The officers of the organization are confident that this response will fully meet their expectations.

## Rand School Notes

On Saturday, January 17, at 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing will lecture on "Eastman, Duke and Practical Philanthropy," at his Current Events Class, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. The Camaraderie will meet at 4 p. m., to hear Prof. H. W. I. Dana lecture on "Anatole France." On Wednesday, January 21, at 8:30 p. m., Mr. Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic critic for the Nation and New Republic, will begin a course discussing Current Plays and Modern Drama. Also on Wednesday evening, January 21, at 8:30 p. m., Mr. Ferdinand Varrelman will begin a course entitled "A Scientific World Aspect."

## OUT ALREADY

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## Among the Ladies' Tailors

By B. DRASIN

Since our last stoppage and organization drive nothing has been mentioned in Justice about our local affairs. The reason is not that there has been a lack of material; on the contrary there was plenty of it. But there was actually no time to spare in order to proceed with my usual reports to our members.

I don't believe I have to start where I left off in my last report. I am sure that our membership is quite well acquainted with the happenings in our local for this period. The many local, mass, and shop meetings which were held during this time, and my personal contact with many of the members, give me that assurance.

I am going to refer to some of the recent happenings in our local, most important of which was our elections which were held on December 27, 1924, for paid and unpaid officers for the ensuing year. The keen interest our membership displayed in the elections is evidenced by the fact that almost fifty per cent of our members participated in it.

Still, those of our members who neglected their duty to the organization and did not exercise their voting power have something to regret. They must feel at heart that they have not contributed toward seeing that the men in office should be of the kind they desire, and not such as others had chosen for them. Voting power is a high prerogative in the present organization of society, and as such should not be left unexercised. The Labor unions are the only organizations which work for the economic betterment of the workers, and are in America, so far, the only force which stands against the greed of the privileged classes. And every organized worker who doesn't take care that the best men of his local are elected to office to guide his economic interests, and consequently the interests of the rest of the workers of his trade is guilty of unpardonable neglect.

The installation of the newly elected officers took place on Saturday, January 10, at 1:30 p. m., in the auditorium of the International Building. Due to the dull period in our trade, the attendance was not great. But those who came to the meeting undoubtedly enjoyed the few hours of power. They had the privilege of listening to some excellent speeches, by Brother Sigman, President, and

Brother Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of our International, Brother Lefkowitz, manager of the District Council and Vice-president of the International, and Brother Greenberg, president of the District Council. The speeches turned into a discussion of Union tactics employed in fighting our inside and outside enemies, as well as our employers. Brother Sigman spoke twice, and in a masterly manner covered his subject. As usual, a strong appeal was made by every speaker, for harmony and cooperation, and the hope was expressed that more members would become interested in Union activity. To the outgoing executive board appreciation was expressed for the work which they did and the time and energy which they spent for the benefit of our organization. To the incoming Executive Board encouragement was expressed coupled with a hope that they would tackle and be successful in the work before them.

I herewith take the opportunity of expressing my own gratitude to our members for entrusting me again with the highest position in our local. I consider it an honor and a privilege to serve our membership for the third term. I will use the knowledge and practice which I acquired in the past for the benefit of the organization. I will continue rendering the same sincere and honest work for the advancement of our Union in order to bring about better conditions for our workers in the trade.

I herewith wish to correct an error in our advertisement of December 12, 1924, in the International weeklies, in which the names of B. Chasnow and G. Begoroff were published as having accepted the nomination for office. This was an error as these two members did not accept.

The following were elected to serve for the new year—1925:

Secretary-Organizer—B. Drasin.  
Executive Board—V. Abraham, N. Abramowitz, S. Drezinsky, H. Fomis, H. Gardner, R. Rosenberg, A. Slonimsky, A. Torchinsky, N. Wilkes, D. D. Winknefsky, A. Corletto, R. Fasani, F. Interdonati, P. Vitale, G. Rocco.

Sick Committee—N. Abramowitz, S. Lakin, M. Resnikoff.

Chairman of Local—Nathan Wilkes.

Vice-chairman—S. Cohen.

Treasures of Local—S. D'Alessandri, R. Fasani, G. Romeo.

## Toronto Joint Board Confers With Cloak Employers

(Continued from Page 1)

tically all the workers in the industry in the City of Toronto, numbering about 1,000, were present there. The report of Brother Hochman was received with applause and great enthusiasm. At the end of the meeting a resolution was adopted by which the workers assembled at that meeting expressed full confidence in the committee and Brother Hochman, and authorized them to continue further negotiations and sign a collective agreement if they reach an understanding with the employers. They also gave full power to this committee to call a general strike and designate a date when such general strike should be called.

Thursday night, January 8, a very successful large mass meeting was held in Montreal. Over 1,000 workers attended this meeting, at which, Brother Hochman told the workers of the progress in the Toronto situation. This report was accepted with

great enthusiasm. A few hundred workers joined the Union at this mass meeting and the workers decided to proceed to invite the Montreal manufacturers for conferences for the same purpose as those in Toronto. Meanwhile both unions are proceeding to make all the necessary preparations for a general strike, which is expected to be called within the next few weeks.

It is expected that the meeting of the General Executive Board in Canada at this time will greatly stimulate the campaign and have a tremendous effect upon the present situation there. The Unions of Toronto and Montreal are making preparations and are calling big mass meetings for President Sigman to address while in Canada. The workers of Canada have been anxiously awaiting the coming of President Sigman.

## The Honor Roll of Local 89

In view of the New Year, the Executive Board of the Italian Dress Makers' Union, Local 89, wishes to express, in the name of all its members, its appreciation and gratitude to some shop chairladies and shop chairmen, who, with a spirit of sacrifice, have fulfilled their difficult task despite the annoyances and troubles they had met in performing this work.

Certainly this organization owes much, if not all, to the vanguard of the Union, which is composed of all chairladies and chairmen. With this act the Executive Board has taken into consideration only those who have distinguished themselves more than others in the work done in important shops. In giving them this public attestation of gratitude and esteem, it also hopes that it will serve as a stimulus to all of them in continuing to be the vigilant sentinels of the organization.

It is therefore with great satisfaction that we hereby give the list of the valiant and assiduous comrades who have been rewarded by the Executive Board:

Augusta Hirsch—Shop chairlady of Brambri & Hendrick, an important shop on Madison avenue, composed of almost all Italian workers.

Sophie Larson—Shop chairlady of the Kaufman Gown Company, a shop almost totally composed of Italian workers and very difficult to control.

Maria Di Bella—Shop chairlady of Katz & Wine, a shop of about the same conditions as the preceding shop.

Lina Genova—Shop chairlady of the S. & S., to the reorganization of which she gave all of her energies.

Sarah Bernstein—Shop chairlady of A. Morris, an important shop on Seventh avenue, and very difficult to control because of the element of the workers and also owing to the members of the firm.

Bessie Goodman—Shop chairlady of Abrams Costume Company, a well-known shop where the credit of organization goes to the shop chairlady.

Joseph Salerno—Shop chairman of the Roth Costume Company since the day of its organization, which was due to his activities.

Gastano Cannarozzi—shop chairman of the Patullo Gown Company, a large and luxurious shop on 32nd street.

Rosario Costantino—shop chairman of the Death Dress Company, an important shop, and which requires great diligence to maintain an organization.

The above mentioned shops are the few which are still surviving the decentralization of the industry which occurred a few years ago; and it is only natural that the chairladies and chairmen of these shops meet with more difficulties, more loss of time, more troubles to keep them in union conditions, than any other.

The Executive Board of Local 89 desires to congratulate the rewarded chairmen and chairladies, feeling sure that they will continue with the same zeal and enthusiasm to persist on the steep and difficult road of duty.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

ORESTE GRASSI, Chairman.

NICOLA LAURITANO,

ANTONIO BARONE, Secretary.

## Baltimore Sanitary Board Begins Work

Miss Newman of New York Investigates Health and Safety Conditions

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak trade of Baltimore, organized a few weeks ago, perfected its organization on Thursday, January 8, when it met for the second time to receive a report from Miss Pauline M. Newman of the New York Joint Board of Sanitary Control who spent several days in Baltimore inspecting sanitation and safety standards in the local cloak shops.

Miss Newman told the members of the board who met in the Hotel Emerson that sweat-shop conditions exist in many of the Baltimore shops, basing her statement on a survey of four-

teen union shops in that city. She declared the majority of them to be insufficiently lighted, poorly ventilated, and, in many cases, having obstructed fire exits. In most of them dirty windows, common towels and general unsanitary conditions prevail.

The board consists of five representatives of the employers, five of the organized workers and five of the public. Dr. William Henry Howell of Johns Hopkins University is chairman of the board. Baltimore is the second city in the United States to institute a sanitary joint board in the garment trades.

## Local 25 to Celebrate Merger with Local 22

Local 25, the waist makers' union, has applied to Local 22, the big organization of the New York dress makers, for amalgamation, and Local 22 acted favorably on this application. The members of Local 25 will therefore be transferred in the immediate future to Local 22 and become a part of it.

To celebrate this merger, an event which the waist makers have anticipated for some time with eagerness,

the group of workers in charge of the former local, headed by Miss Pauline Morgenstern, have arranged for a get-together evening on Saturday next, January 17, in the auditorium of the I. G. W. U. building, 3 West 16th street. A pianist, a violinist and a singer will take part in the program.

President Morris Sigman has been invited to deliver a short talk, and has promised to attend.

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

B. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

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## How Not To Get Peace

By NORMAN THOMAS

Suppose that, in order to bring peace in the famous old McCoy-Hatfield feud, it had been seriously proposed that the McCoy's should disarm the Hatfields, occupy some of their cabins, and watch to keep them disarmed. The whole country would have laughed at the absurdity of such a proposal in the interest of peace. In Kentucky or Corsica feed only the intervention of the law applied to both parties, or agreement between the parties, can bring peace. It is not otherwise among nations. The attempt to keep Germany disarmed by force of arms in the long run is bound to fail and make for war, not peace. We do not doubt that there have been some German violations in the matter of disarmament, but, as even the New York Times editorially admits, they have been technical and comparatively trifling. German attempts at re-armament are the excuse and not the cause of the continued occupation of Cologne. That occupation will make the Germans more anxious to arm, give them further reason to feel themselves absolved from honoring an unjust treaty which the Allies themselves have broken, and make the peaceful working of the Dawes Plan enormously more difficult. We do not believe that Herriot, if left to himself, would countenance this regime into militarism, but he is under terrific pressure from the French Nationalists and he no longer has the help of MacDonald in England.

### Peace Prizes For Lords

Lord Robert Cecil is an honorable gentleman who has rendered some services to the League of Nations, but to have awarded him the Woodrow Wilson Peace Prize is to shed a flood of light on the inadequate standards of those followers of Mr. Wilson who raised the funds of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and grant its awards. The man they have picked out of all the world as the one who has done most for peace is a man who is a Tory in his economic policies and was Minister of the Blockade during the Great War—a blockade whose continuance after the Armistice was one of the greatest crimes of the Allies. He is today a member of the Conservative and imperialist British Cabinet which has already done so much to injure the cause of peace, and he took occasion in accepting the prize to give a weak and disingenuous defense of British policy in Egypt. The trustees of the Wilson Foundation perhaps want us to understand that their prize is to go to that respectable, socially prominent and economically orthodox gentleman who has done most for peace. The chances are that such a gentleman won't have done much.

### It's Cold in West Virginia Tent Colonies

Down in West Virginia on cold hillside under winter skies some 20,000 striking miners and their families are living in tent colonies with the aid of the United Mine Workers of America. That aid is generous but necessarily inadequate. Warm clothing for children is especially needed. It should be sent to the United Mine Workers' headquarters at 120 Summers' street, Charleston, W. Va. These families are fighting the battle of decent American citizens for freedom from serfdom, the right to belong to the union and to receive a living wage.

### Save Muscle Shoals!

Again we have Senator Norris to thank for leading the opposition to giving away the nation's water-power at Muscle Shoals to private corporations. First we are asked to give it to Henry Ford's corporation. Now

Senator Underwood opens the door to a gift of Muscle Shoals to the water-power trust. His bill is being rushed at a scandalous pace without allowing time for its proper consideration before a committee. Its thoroughly vicious character is shown by the fact that it proposes to turn over property worth \$150,000,000 at a rental of four per cent annually on \$45,000,000—the cost of completing Wilson Dam. There is no reason at all that Government chemists and engineers cannot develop both nitrates and power as well as private profit seekers. The power monopoly bids fair to be the most dangerous of all our monopolies. The only alternative to it is efficient non-political Government ownership.

The whole episode of the Underwood bill calls attention to two interesting facts in our present political situation: First, the emptiness of party distinctions. Both the support for and the opposition to the Underwood bill are non-partisan. Second, the weakness of that alleged strong man and leader in Governmental economy, President Coolidge. First he supported Senator Underwood's bill and then when opposition developed he let it be known that he would approve of any bill that Congress passed. Queer leadership that from our "determined" and "thrifty" Yankee President.

Recalling the disclosures of the "insidious lobby" in 1913 of the National Association of Manufacturers, which were the "sensational of that day," Senator Walsh in a recent speech in the United States Senate attacked the campaign of misrepresentation about the Child Labor Amendment which is being carried on among the farmers of the country.

"The extent to which their moral sense or their lobbying methods have been improved may be judged from the character of the pamphlet to which reference has been made and a letter sent by Emery under date of September 3, 1924, to the editors of the farm journals throughout the nation urging them to join in his campaign and asserting that the amendment will not affect manufacturers appreciably, but that it is aimed at children on the farms. The author of the letter is too well informed not to know that both child labor laws enacted by Congress expressly excluded from their operation farm labor because it was deemed not injurious to children, and that there is no sentiment whatever either in or out of Congress in favor of a departure from the policy so indicated and no purpose to place any restraints upon the ordinary labor of children on farms or in the household.

"Any attempt to prohibit such wholesome labor by Congress under the authority of the amendment would fall under the condemnation of

the courts just as would a State law of like character enacted under its plenary power to limit, regulate or prohibit child labor. The reference of the writer of the letter for the truth may be accurately estimated from his statement therein that industrial concern in the proposed amendment and its effect upon factory labor, as we may state, is a minor character, in that actual "child labor" in factories is practically non-existent." The census of 1920, as heretofore stated, shows that there are 175,000 persons between ten and fifteen years employed in factories.

"Anyway, the National Association of Manufacturers as such has no special interest in children except to make money out of their labor. Its purposes are not strictly humanitarian. It is no discredit to it to say that it exists for the purpose of promoting the financial interests of its members. Its opposition to the child labor amendment is sordidly and sickeningly selfish. Doubtless there are among its members many high minded men, men with hearts in beams who do not coin cash out of the lives robbed of the joys and opportunities of childhood, who know no more about its present hypocritical pretenses about being concerned for the sanctity of the American home than they did about the employment of Malhal. The open appearance of this champion of childhood, whose President is a textile mill owner, in the lists serves admirably to characterize the campaign against the amendment. Having annual revenues of approximately \$350,000 a year, it is in a situation to do quite a lot to uphold the sacred doctrine of States' rights and preserve the sanctity of the home.

"At every turn in the road the sordid nature of the organized opposition to the amendment is revoltingly made manifest. Here and there some conservative minds wedded to the past regardless of the march of events and the revolution in industry find themselves unable to accept the amendment, but the driving force behind the opposition is the desire to exploit the children of the nation."

### "Candida"

Bernard Shaw's "Candida" with an unusually good cast will be given at the 48th Street Theatre on Monday evening, January 26, for the benefit of the "Theatre Club," consisting of members of the Teachers Union, the Rand School and the Woman's Citizenship Group. Every theatregoer should make an effort to see "Candida" on that evening.

The patronage of the Theatre Club is growing from month to month. The numbers of its patrons increase steadily, first, because of the good plays chosen; second, because of the sociability those evenings afford, and last but not least, because of the benefit derived therefrom by the organizations constituting the club.

Shop chairmen can obtain rows of seats at from \$2.75 to \$1.10 per seat.

when his child is murdered by the woman he thought loved him, turns her over to the police, only to repent a few minutes later and accompany her to prison.

In short, in "Desire Under the Elms" which is now approaching its hundredth performance at the Earl Carroll Theatre, O'Neill actually as well as in the scenery strips away the fourth wall of life.

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## GOD OF THE FIGHTING CLAN

By JOHN G. NEIHART

More than half beaten but fearless,

Facing the storm and the night,  
Breathless and bleeding, but fearless

Here in the thick of the fight,

I, who bow but before thee,

God of the fighting clan,

With fists uplifted I implore thee,

Oh, give me the heart of a man.

What though I live with the winners,

Or perish with those who fall,

Only the cowards are sinners,

Fighting the fight is all.

Proud is my foe, he advances,

Snapped is my blade, oh, Lord;

See the proud banners and lances—

Oh, spare me this stub of a sword.

Red are the mists about me,

Deep is the wound in my side.

"Coward!" he cries, but to flout me,

Oh, terrible foe, thou hast lied.

Here with my battle before me,—

God of the fighting clan,

Grant that the woman who bore me

Suffered to suckle a man.

## "Desire Under The Elms"

"The most thoroughly American play yet written" is the phrase that might well be applied to "Desire Under the Elms," by Eugene O'Neill, the greatest and most thoroughly American playwright now writing in this country. And it might be added that this play is the most sensational and most powerful of this author's work.

The scene of "Desire Under the Elms" is a New England farmhouse in the year 1848. The whole house is shown on the stage and the action changes from one room to another as the conflict wages between the farmer and his son for the possession of the rocky New England farm. Suddenly the old farmer marries a young

wife. She also hopes to get possession of the farm, but when she falls in love with her stepson and has a baby by him, the action is complicated until the final denouement ends in a grim and shocking tragedy.

Walter Huston, who first attracted attention by his work in the leading role in "Mr. Pitt," plays the old farmer, bringing out every phase of the old New England Puritan in all its harshness and most unlovely aspects. Mary Morris, best known, heretofore, by her performance as Gertrude in "Fashion," plays the scheming woman who finally falls in love with her stepson, whom she has been planning to defraud. And Charles Ellis plays the part of the boy who finally,

# Arbitration In Labor Cases

## No. 3.—Types in Various Industries

(Note: This is the third of a series of articles based on study of labor arbitrations and practical experiences with different forms. Others will follow in successive issues.)

Different forms of arbitration have developed in different industries. It will be enlightening to survey briefly some of these different types. They show the wide variation possible in arbitration practice; and they also show something of how the nature of arbitration tends to adapt itself to the special problems of the industry.

### Railroads

Prominent in the public eye now is the arbitration system on the railroads. Railroads are, of course, a public utility carrying interstate commerce and are subject to Federal regulation. So it happened that the Transportation Act of 1920, in revising the status of railroad regulation, contained a section on the adjustment of disputes. This attempted to carry over into the new conditions something of the same machinery which had existed under Federal control during the war.

Under Federal control collective bargaining had been carried on between the railroad administration and the unions through the existence of "boards of adjustment"—one board for each of the several groups of crafts. On these boards the respective unions had an equal representation with the management, and they functioned much as ordinary meetings of a union committee with an employers' committee. They settled, without outside intervention, most of the disputes. The Transportation Act authorizes such boards, with the idea that they would continue as instruments of collective bargaining.

But it was also felt that machinery must be established to arbitrate disputes which could not be settled in the boards of adjustment. Therefore the Railroad Labor Board was set up. All members of this Board are appointed by the President; three of them are supposed to represent the employers, three employees, and three "the public." All unsettled disputes about wages or working conditions must be referred to it, and it can of its own motion consider any dispute likely to lead to an interruption of transportation. Certain rather vague standards are outlined in the law for the fixing of wages. Decisions of the Board are not enforceable under the Transportation Act; they were supposed to be enforced only by "public opinion."

This machinery did not work at all as contemplated. A minority of railroad executives forced the abandonment of national boards of adjustment. Local meetings between union committees and managements degenerated into mere matters of form, since the various managements presented a uniform front and were not prepared to bargain even on the smallest questions. Multitudes of disputes were therefore referred up to the Railroad Labor Board instead of being settled in conference. Thus the necessary basis of collective bargaining was shot away from under the arbitration machinery.

The Labor Board, overburdened with work, was subject to long delay in reaching decisions and during the delay unrest increased. Many railroads misapplied its decisions in such a way that appeals for interpretation were necessary and this prolonged the delay. In the end many railroads flatly violated decisions and were not coerced by "public opinion." To add to the confusion, appointments to the Board ignored the nominations of unions for the so-called "employee"

group" and placed in the "public group" a balance of power sympathetic to the railroad executives. At length the shophmen struck against the railroad's violation of decisions and against a wage-reduction sanctioned by the Board. In spite of the law they were coerced by a Federal injunction.

It is thus clear why the railroad unions regard the Board as a failure and are seeking to abolish it as a legislation which will restore the collective bargaining machinery. The Board might have worked well if both sides had accepted collective bargaining in good faith, but as a matter of fact it was used by the employing interests merely as a cloak for their open-shop and wage-reduction drive. The Pennsylvania and other roads have even gone so far as to install company unions and ignore the Board's orders for fair elections to determine the employees' wishes in the matter of representation. This experience well illustrates the dangers of compulsory, as opposed to voluntary, arbitration.

### Street Railways

Street railways are another public utility, which as a rule come under State rather than Federal jurisdiction. Here there are few laws governing employee relationships, yet voluntary arbitration is almost universally practiced wherever the Amalgamated Association is recognized. The union and the employers have discovered, without being forced by law, that an interruption of traffic so inconvenient to the public that whichever side incurs it needlessly carries a heavy weight of responsibility and is likely to lose. Where the union is not recognized, there is no basis for arbitration and strikes are likely to occur. Where it has established itself, however, both sides as a rule make a sincere effort to adjust any dispute between themselves, and failing that, invoke voluntary arbitration. There is no universal provision as to the form of arbitration or the choice of the arbitrator—usually a new board is chosen for each separate

case, consisting of one representative of each party and a third person chosen, jointly by these. Here arbitration results not from formal provisions for it, but from the policy and habit of the industry.

### Printing Trades

Arbitration is a very old and well established policy of the printing trades unions. Here it is also on a purely voluntary basis. The usual practice in the book and job industry is to sign an arbitration agreement with the employers of a given city, covering a year or more, and to negotiate additional wage and rules contracts either for the period of the agreement or for a shorter period. The arbitration agreement specifies the manner of conciliation—by meetings of employer-employee committees—and provides for the mutual choice of a neutral arbitrator or arbitrators in case the committees cannot agree on any point in dispute. Certain subjects are excluded from arbitration by the provision that the international laws of the unions cannot be arbitratable, and by the inclusion in these international laws of sections concerning well established trade practices. It is the custom to arbitrate wages but not, as a rule, hours or important shop conditions. There is usually no permanent arbitrator, a new man being chosen for each dispute. Arbitrations may settle either the interpretation and application of laws in existing wage and rules contracts, or the disputed points in the negotiation of new contracts. There always comes a time, under this system, when either side can, if it wishes, fail to renew its arbitration agreement and appeal to direct action.

In the newspaper industry there sometimes exists a national arbitration agreement covering the entire country renewable at stated periods. This does not involve the fixing of wages or conditions for the whole country, but merely specifies the methods for local adjustments and arbitrations.

### Clothing

The clothing trades have developed a recent innovation in arbitration in the shape of the "impartial chairman." This is a quasi-permanent paid official, set up by an agreement for a definite term, to decide disputes arising under the agreement. He does not consider the basic disputes which can be rightly decided only through collective bargaining, though he may influence such disputes. This important matter needs more extended treatment, and will be the subject of the next article in this series.

### Shoes

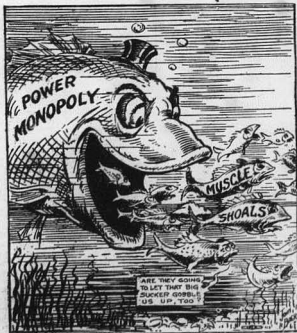
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have a stereotyped form of arbitration agreement, which is usually signed with individual employers, or with a group of employers in a given city. It offers the employer arbitration in exchange for the privilege of using the union label. The agreement is for a definite period, but is self-renewing unless either side notifies it within a certain time before its expiration. It may also be abrogated on thirty days' notice from either side. In ordinary practice, however, the arbitration is continuous and strikes are infrequent. In case of disputes which cannot be decided by the parties themselves, a neutral arbitrator is chosen by representatives of both sides. A State board of arbitration is usually employed in Massachusetts. Spasmodic arbitration occurs in some sections of the shoe industry not controlled by the union. One independent group has recently set up an impartial chairmanship similar to those in the clothing industry.

### Other Types

The above kinds of arbitration are typical of those practiced occasionally in other industries in the United States. During the war numerous Government agencies were set up, the most prominent of which was the War Labor Board. This worked fairly well under the circumstances, since labor's power was enhanced by the volume of war demands for employment, and the Government's power over employers was large on account of the fact that it was the chief purchaser of war supplies. Such conditions did not continue after the armistice. In Canada there has long been a law for compulsory investigation of disputes, though acceptance of the decision is voluntary. There is some controversy over the success of this law. In Australia years ago compulsory arbitration measures were put on the statute books through the power of the unions, but neither unions nor employers in this country seem likely to follow the Australian example.

Labor in this country is rightly insistent on establishing first of all the right of collective bargain. With that won, voluntary arbitration of various kinds has often proved beneficial, and we may expect to see it grow as the unions in various industries establish themselves more firmly. But our experience shows clearly that arbitration is no substitute for collective bargaining.—Facts for Workers, December, 1924.

## BIG FISH AT MEALTIME



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# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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## EDITORIALS

### EARNST TIMES AHEAD

A perusal of the front page of our journal for last week should suffice to give the reader an idea of the hustle and bustle of a week's activity within our Union. Two mass meetings in New York alone in one day—one called for the purpose of striking a temporary balance of the organizing drive in the miscellaneous trades, while at the other 3,000 dressmakers gathered to discuss and endorse or reject the demands presented by the Union to their employers.

In the Middle West, in Chicago, our workers are no less busy. Both the cloak workers and the dress workers are in a fighting mood. The cloak makers are on the eve of renewing their collective agreement with the manufacturers and they are determined to improve work conditions along the line of the already in part achieved New York program. In Chicago, like in New York, the "corporation" shop has played havoc in recent years with trade and work conditions and the Union therefore decreed its doom. The Chicago cloak jobbers must be made responsible for the wages and shop conditions of their workers in the "outside" shops, and the unemployment insurance fund and the sanitary union label must be adopted in the Chicago trade, just as they had been introduced in the industry in New York.

It goes without saying that the Chicago dress makers have every reason to feel militant at this hour. True, they have lost a strike only recently, but it is equally true that this "defeat" had not dampened their spirits. They know that they had fought a just and glorious fight, and they also know that what could not have been achieved in one strike will eventually be won in another one. They are ready to wage a continuous battle until their bosses come to realize that a state of eternal warfare with the workers' organization does not pay.

Another important struggle in our trades is in preparation in Canada—in Montreal and Toronto. The International has conducted in the last few months very energetic preparatory activity in both these cities. Brother Julius Hochman, the leader of this campaign, reports that this activity has already achieved some fine results. A great many of our Canadian workers who gave up the union in despair some time ago, are now fast returning to the fold and are seeking the protective arm of the union. This campaign has also aroused public opinion in the two Canadian cities to the startlingly bad conditions in the cloak shops. Everything appears to indicate that our Canadian workers have turned the corner and that with some additional effort the local situation is soon bound to improve materially.

In Philadelphia, too, there is a stirring among the dress and waist makers. The lost strike of 1921-22 is still fresh in the minds of the workers, but the Philadelphia workers remember just as clearly that before that strike they had a strong and influential union in their trade, and they are determined to regain back for their union its former strength and prestige.

They have already had another tussle with their employers since then, and have to a considerable extent regained the ground lost in 1922. Today, they aim first at enrolling all the workers in the trade into the union and engaging the employers afterwards along the entire front. It is by no means an easy task, but not an impossible one. The leaders of the Philadelphia organization today are surely not less able than those who stood at its head four years ago and its rank and file have not lost any of the spirit, the indomitable will and courage which have kept them out on strike for over six months in that memorable year.

We have made brief reference to but a few cities where wages and unionization movements are in progress, not mentioning the regular daily conflicts going on in the numerous shops and trades in all women's wear centers. The campaigns in other cities, however, pale in insignificance as compared with the tremendous activity in New York proper. We mentioned already the drive in the miscellaneous trades which very soon is bound to develop into an irresistible movement involving tens of thousands of workers. The negotiations in the dress trade is another movement of first-rate magnitude, and though, as we have declared a few weeks ago, the prospects are that these negotiations will terminate in a satisfactory arrangement for both sides, the Union never trusts to luck and is always watchful for every emergency.

The cloak situation, which is still in the course of a slow unfolding, nevertheless, contains the elements of most gravity. The experts appointed by the Governor's Commission to investigate the industry have not reported their findings yet and we are therefore not in position to say whether their report will

confirm the logic and the arguments of the union's demands. But granting that the result of this investigation will prove favorable to the workers, it is still a question whether the New York cloak manufacturers and jobbers will even then concede the demands of the Union.

Then, the present truce in the industry will come to an end and the fight will flare up anew in all earnest. And while our Union is always ready to take up arms, as a matter of fact, to defend the interests of the workers, it will not approach this question light-heartedly. It will consider it from every viewpoint and angle and will leave nothing undone to insure its success in advance.

All of which makes the coming meeting of the General Executive Board of utmost importance to our workers. The next few months will abound in important events in all the centres of the cloak and dress industry, and it is the prime duty of our membership everywhere to contribute all its power to make the organization impregnable for the numerous offensive and defensive campaigns which it is facing at this moment.

This is not the time for playing "opposition," or for satisfying personal ambitions by individual members or groups. Every faithful union man or woman must refrain from making any step or act that is likely to weaken the union. There are earnest days ahead and they will require courageous and devoted fighters. Let us forget individual preferences and interests and let us enter the fight with ranks undivided and spirits knit firmly together. Then victory, no matter at what cost and sacrifice, is bound to be ours.

### THE ELECTION IN LOCAL 2

Local 2, the united cloak operators' local of New York, one of the biggest locals of the I. L. G. W. U., will shortly elect a permanent executive board. Local 2 is a very important division of our Union, and it would have been nothing short of a calamity, for the local and for the organization as a whole, if its administrative body should fail to measure up to the task which it is called upon to perform.

It must be kept in mind that the cloak operators will be called upon to play an important part in the forthcoming developments in the industry. The operators, therefore, more than anyone else, should not be misled by a torrent of empty, meaningless phrases which can only harm them. An executive board composed of men who know the problems of their trade, who are realistic enough to know what can and what cannot be achieved by the workers at a given moment, and who lead the local in a sane and sound manner, are a blessing for their organization. And, on the other hand, a group of windjammers who are fond of peddling high-sounding, though meaningless phrases, who consider the Union as a mart for the disposal of their own petty wares, may easily turn out to be a curse and an affliction for their local.

At the present moment in particular, the members of Local 2 must take special care in the election of their officers. They have a direct duty imposed upon them to elect a group of administrators who will make the local fit to defend the workers in the cloak shops and who will devote themselves entirely to union activities without any ulterior or outside purposes in mind.

We hope too that in this election the members of Local 2 will ban all questionable methods of electioneering, such as personal attacks upon candidates, slurs and innuendo. Such tactics will cast no honor upon the local as a whole, and those who are resorting to them surely do not deserve to be entrusted with such a responsible post as membership on the executive board.

Let the election be carried in a clean and wholesome way—and whoever wins, right or left, will receive our fullest cooperation and will be welcomed as the properly and honestly chosen representatives of the rank and file of the organization. If, on the other hand, this election should be marred by ugly electioneering, the winning side cannot be entitled to or expect our respect.

We should like to propose to both sides the following: Instead of "slaters" and campaign "literature," we offer to each side all required space in our columns where the contending parties may make their appeal to the operators and ask for their confidence and vote. Of course, we shall not permit any side to cast slurs upon or abuse the other, but we shall give ample opportunity to each contesting group to express freely and honestly its views and opinions on current problems and offer its remedies for them.

We shall, on our side, refrain from any partisan comment, except to play the part of an impartial chairman in directing this discussion. We hope that the various contesting factors in Local 2 will avail themselves of this offer and spare themselves and the organization the humiliating spectacle of unseemly election methods which have disgraced some of our locals in the past.

### VICE-PRESIDENT SCHOENHOLTZ—FORMER SECRETARY, OF LOCAL 22

One of the most faithful workers in the I. L. G. W. U., Brother Isidore Schoenholtz, has ceased to be, owing to the result of the last election in Local 22, its secretary-manager, a post which he has held for ten years. The loss of Brother Schoenholtz's highly valuable services to the dress makers' organization of New York and his failure of reelection is to be regretted chiefly because his defeat came as a result of a campaign of lies and misrepresentation which have been industriously spread about him by his opponents.

To appraise Brother Schoenholtz's worth and value as the veteran secretary of Local 22, we cannot do better than quote



## In the Wake of the German Elections

Berlin, January 14, 1925.

If the purpose of the December elections, the second in one year, was to clarify German parliamentary relations, they have been in vain. The tangle in German parliamentarism has not been helped by it in the east. If, however, its purpose was to ascertain the will of the majority of the German electorate during a more or less peaceful and stabilized period, the effort has been quite worth while.

The last Reichstag election was the first to be held since the coming to a close of the inflation period (the period of unlimited paper money and the consequent debauchery of the currency) with its accompanying economic and political fever, and after the practical liquidation of the Ruhr struggle and the understanding recently reached with France.

For, as compared with what Germany had gone through in the last few years, its present state of affairs can be viewed as nearly normal, though as measured by other standards the situation in the Fatherland is still far from anything like that.

A substantial relaxation of the national psychology is, nevertheless, very much in evidence, and the lashing fear of being dragged into a bottomless pit of misery and agony by the demonic forces of inflation to which the German masses have been subjected for long, long months is fast disappearing. The average German citizen feels today as if born anew and he is beginning to dare hoping that Germany had turned the corner and to have confidence again faith in ideals and some confidence in his fellow human beings.

The last electoral campaign, carried on in such a changed national atmosphere, has had therefore a greater symptomatic significance than all the other elections held in Germany since the outbreak of the World War. What are the results of this election and what do they teach us?

What strikes the eye first is the fact that the extreme parties, from the Right and the Left, have fared badly, whereas in the spring election, on May 4, both the Monarchists and the Communists could boast of great victories. In the spring of 1924, immediately after Germany had gone over to a sound money currency and after the myth of paper money had vanished into thin air, millions of people of a sudden palpably realized the extent to which they had been ruined and how badly deceived and pilfered they had been. The election of a large number of Communists, on the one hand, and of a large block of Monarchists on the other, served as an expression for naive revenge on the part of the aggrieved masses. The December balloting, however, marked a return from the extreme fold, though it must be noted that the losses of the chauvinists have been far greater than those of the

### The Will of the People and the Parliamentary Tangle

(Special Correspondence to Justice)

By LEON CHASANOWICH

extreme left. While the Communists, who received on May 4, 3,750,000 votes and sixty-two seats, lost 1,100,000 votes and eighteen seats, a decline of less than one-third of their strength, the extreme Right was badly smashed. The National "Socialists" who first appeared on the political arena in May with nearly 2,000,000 votes and thirty-two mandates succeeded in saving less than 800,000 votes and only thirteen seats, having lost nearly two-thirds of their force. The more extreme German-Social Party was wiped out, having fallen from 338,000 to 75,000 and having lost all its four seats.

The crushing defeat of the extreme Right was materially accelerated by the widely advertised blunders and stupidities of their leaders. The transformation of General Ludendorff into a political party leader has taught a valuable lesson to the German people. If Ludendorff had stayed away from politics, like Hindenburg, he might have been considered to this day a great personality and the Ludendorff cult might have endured forever. But he allied himself with political demagogues, joined their ranks—and fell together with them. This alliance had cost him not only his new "political career" but also his "immortality." To the German people the cadence of this military "hero" has been a very wholesome and an invaluable affair.

The disaster which overtook the extreme Right, however, cannot be ascribed solely to the assiduity of their leaders. For in this respect it can be stated they have hardly excelled the record of the German Communists. The real cause of their downfall lies in the fact that the atmosphere in Germany has begun to clear and the masses of the population which have been stunned by the poison of the money inflation on the one side and of Poincaréism on the other have begun to recover their wits. When extreme nationalism is beginning to lose its ground it is a safe sign that the people are beginning to recover their equilibrium. Germany is entering upon a period of development after the era of depression and regress and the last election has given the world advance notice of its coming.

What happened to the votes lost by the extreme parties?

The Social Democratic Party gained over 1,600,000 and thirty mandates and with its 1350 deputies in Reichstag is now the strongest single party. As the Communists alone have lost 1,100,000 votes it would seem that the nearly two-thirds of the Social Democratic gain came from the Communist camp. They have also drawn a large number of votes from the so-called Independent Social-Democratic group (Ludendorff faction) which is now broken up. And they have taken away nearly 400,000 votes from the bourgeois parties. Of course, no one may soberly hope that the German Social Democracy will regain in the near future the standing it had right after the war when it united under its banner forty-five per cent of the whole electorate. At that time the

### INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Abraham Steinberg, business agent and secretary of Local 64, the Buttenholte Makers' Union, is shot dead in his office at 128 University Place by one Harry Wagner, a button-maker. This attack upon his life resulted from the relentless campaign conducted by Steinberg against the contractors and the contract system in the buttonhole trade.

A committee of workers from the shop of Ben Gershel & Co. complains that the firm sends all of its work to "outside" shops leaving the inside employees without work. The committee mention a number of sub-manufacturers to whom the work is being sent to be made up at low prices. The Joint Board instructs the business managers to order the work stopped in all these places.

The mass meetings held by the Ladies Waist Makers' Union on January 5, in the Hippodrome was an enormous success. The Hippodrome could not accommodate half of the workers who came to the meeting and another hall had to be hired for an overflow meeting. The meetings were addressed by prominent speakers. About 48,000 workers are expected to be involved in the planned strike.

upon the strength of the tottering parties of the extreme Right and this had saved it from disaster. It is true, the Nationalist group is essentially a politically backward and reactionary aggregation, but unlike the other reactionary "groups it works through parliamentary channels. It may sympathize with the underground work of the enemies of the Republic and would probably go over openly into the Monarchist camp should a military dictator succeed in organizing a counter-revolutionary uprising. But the Nationalist party as such does not possess the courage for engaging in such an enterprise and it is ready to postpone the restoration of the monarchy for an indefinite period. The fact therefore that the majority of the extreme Right is passing over into the Nationalist camp is evidence that the idea of an armed uprising has lost a great many of its followers. Whether the whole machinery of underground counter-revolution will now disappear is still a question, but it will undoubtedly have to operate in an atmosphere which is becoming more and more disadvantageous for it.

Two important facts may therefore be safely adduced from the results of the last election:

(1) The great majority of the German people is republican and the republican ideas are steadily gaining ground in Germany. To this majority of republicans must be added the Communists, though they are never being considered as such in parliamentary calculations, even indirectly.

(2) That the German national atmosphere has become unfavorable for counter-revolutionary terror and for open monarchist activity.

In a parliamentary sense, however, the situation remains just as perplexing as heretofore. For neither the anti-democratic groups nor the republican parties have a clear majority in the Reichstag, and while it might be possible to form a republican coalition majority with the indirect support of the Communists, the latter are neither inclined to cooperate with the Socialists or the other republican groups, nor are these parties eager to work with the Communists or in a mood to trust them.

How long this indecision will last and how many times it will be repeated if it should be solved for the time being is, of course, difficult to forecast.

### A Desire for the New Year

By ARTHUR GLEASON

In the Year That Is Beginning—

MAY we keep our reverence unimpaired for the humble-minded and those who have suffered much—

And our humor alert for our own mistakes, our self-pity, and self-sufficiency, and not at any time weak it upon the aged, the crippled, the obscure.

MAY we guard childhood as a gentle and a sacred flame—

Honor age, however infirm and petulant, because it has gone a long way on the same road that bruises our feet—

And ever seek to prolong the brief moment of joy as it visits children and lovers.

MAY we have the grace—

To rejoice in the flow of life as it moves through men from generation to generation—

And to be purified by the mystery in which we dwell—the night silence and the wonder of our inner life.

MAY we gain wisdom to know that humanity is vaster than any creed of its devising, any church of its upbuilding, any religion of its shaping.

MAY we look upon the widespread spectacle of human suffering—

And having endured to look upon it, may we know our single life—seemingly so unique—a drop of that infinite sea.

And when it comes our time to learn that in this earthly life we shall not long dwell with happiness or with success, may we clear our spirit of bitterness and envy, and in calm strength continue at the work.

from a report submitted at the installation meeting of the new executive board of the local by its retiring chairman, Brother Bluestein:

"In speaking of recognition of service, we must not forget to express praise for Brother Schoenholtz, the retiring secretary of the local, for the ten years of his service to our workers. Only such as have been associated in this work with him for any length of time are in a position to appreciate what Brother Schoenholtz has accomplished for the local. It is impossible within the space of a brief report to state what amount of service he had rendered. We can only say that thanks to his effectiveness and ability, energy and will, our local finds itself today in an excellent condition. When the local needed work to be performed he was untiring and knew not the limitation of hours or any other obstacle. We do not exaggerate when we state that all that has been introduced in our local aiming at its improvement and greater effectiveness is due directly to the efforts of Brother Schoenholtz, not mentioning the aid and the sound advice which he on all occasions was ready to give to the executive board. We can only express our wish and the hope of a large number of our members that he may in the future continue to take part in the work of our Union and may help conduct the activities towards which he had contributed the best years of his life."

Social Democracy attracted to itself a large number of temporary camp followers who have deserted it later for various other groups. Under a normal development of affairs, however, the Social Democrats may hope to gradually withdraw all the workers and producers of the country from all other political parties.

The greatest surprise of the election, however, consisted of the fact that the German Nationalist party succeeded in coming out of the election with its strength intact and even an enlarged vote. They themselves had not expected such a favorable outcome. They went to the polls with a lot of demagogic cries but with few hopes. But just as the Social Democrats have increased their vote at the expense of the Communists, the German Nationalist party drew

## IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

### First Goal

#### The Michaelson Case

By SYLVIA KOPALD

To many students and sympathizers, the death of Samuel Gompers seemed to mark the end of an era in American Labor history. There is tribute to the strength of the man in this interpretation—to the strength that held together unionism of power and significance in the turbulent sweep of American economic development. Certainly Labor fought through many issues of great moment under his leadership; and yet no one realized more than did Gompers himself the number of unfinished fights included in the legacy he left his followers. It is a Labor movement far stronger than that of 1831 that is called upon to grapple with these problems; yet even that increased strength is none too potent in the face of the old—and new—battles.

Perhaps no other one issue has absorbed so much of Labor's time and energy as the question of Labor's status. What is a Labor union before the law? What may it do? What procedure must it follow in the pursuit of its aims? What are the legal surroundings of the industrial struggle? These questions and all they involve have constituted some of Labor's knottiest problems not only in the United States but in Great Britain, and on the Continent as well. Indeed, wherever a Labor movement attempts to function in an established State it runs up against these questions. In Europe they have largely attained settlement; in the United States, despite the strenuous and unremitting efforts of our workers, they are still big bones of contention.

The importance of such questions, of course, are at once obvious to every worker. Labor unions are organized bodies of people pursuing definite ends. They are continuous and self-governing; they collect treasuries, carry on business, make contracts, publish papers, etc. In the pursuit of their aims they must often use methods that dramatically injure or inconvenience not only the employers involved, but consumers—the well-known "public." Strikes, boycotts, picketing, legal battles, carried on by thousands of men and women—and often in strategic industries—naturally evoke attempts at legal regulation. How can Labor obtain definite formulation of just what it may and may not do with these methods? "Incorporate," say the employers. But Labor, knowing as the English workers knew through the Taff-Vale case, that incorporation would open their treasuries to the tender mercies of the employers during strikes of damage and attachment suits, knows that way of protection cannot be of business.

During his long career, Samuel Gompers struggled incessantly with this problem of winning definite status for Labor from the Government. Many students have claimed that at least one of the motives behind the leader's enthusiastic war service was the desire to win recognition for organized Labor from the country. Be that as it may, the whole issue, though far less edged than formerly, is still a burning one. Three things complicate the situation before us in America. They are the Supreme Court's power of legislative veto through Constitutional interpretation, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the development of the Labor injunction. The power of the Supreme Court

to declare unconstitutional even such protective legislation as Labor may win from Congress has written many bitter disappointments into American Labor history. That problem received a thorough airing during the recent Presidential campaign; its high points are familiar to us all. But bitter as its fruits have often been, this particular development is a straightforward harvest of our entire American history. The Sherman Act and the injunction applied to Labor, however, are ironic twists of the original intentions behind these weapons. It is irony, assuredly, that an act desired to restrict monopolistic trusts and specifically designed by its originators to exclude Labor unions from its operation should be used since the *Leahurst* Hatters case, not so much against business trusts, as against Labor unions. An act written for the "protection of the common people" is now utilized against the common people! And it is even more irony that the injunction should today form one of the most potent weapons against union activity.

The injunction, though old in legal practice, was not utilized in Labor disputes until the 1880's. It has been meant from its origin to protect men from the commitment of an injury that would work irreparable damage—before it is done. For instance, if I should learn that some vandals sought to burn my home to the ground, I could seek an injunction in a court of equity, from a judge, who would make his decision without jury to prevent them from so doing by any means necessary. When first turned to Labor disputes the injunction was used with utmost caution, "carefully describing the persons enjoined and the acts enjoined." Today Labor injunctions are usually blanket injunctions, enjoining whole mass unions and their leaders from doing anything and everything that might enable them to win a strike, or picket successfully, or unionize an industry, etc. Moreover, the Labor injunction makes an employer's right to do business at any time in his own way tangible property entitled to court protection.

Little wonder, then, that Labor hailed the Clayton Act of 1914 with such joy: Labor's *Magna Charta*! Labor's Bill of Rights! That act seemed to crown a thirty-five years' struggle for status with complete victory. It seemed to exempt Labor from the working of anti-trust acts, grant it recognized legal position—and cut the teeth of the injunction by curtailing blanket injunctions, granting the right to jury trial and criminal (rather than equity) court procedure in injunction cases and so on. Then came the Supreme Court—and dissolution.

After ten years' "interpretation" Labor seemed to find itself in the struggle for status just where the Clayton Act had found it. The Clayton Act might never have been written for all the difference its Labor sections appeared to make. Before the advent of the war (1917), two important decisions upheld injunctions restraining unions from organizing any shops whose workers had signed "yellow dog" individual contracts of non-union employment. (Hickman Coal and Coggage—Kansas cases.)

The opinion in the Duplex Printing Company boycott case declared, in

effect, that the Clayton Act did not legalize a secondary boycott carried on in interference with interstate commerce. The Tri-City Trades Council case drew from the judges the opinion that any picketing accomplished by placing more than one striker at the point of ingress or egress was unlawful intimidation in spite of the Clayton Act. They held through the *Truax vs. Corrigan* opinion not only that picketing might be unlawful, but that an Arizona statute, copying almost word for word the Clayton Act's limitation of injunctive interference with picketing, was an unconstitutional violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Peaceful picketing thus became a deprivation of property without due process of law. In 1922 the Coronado opinion gravely exempted certain strike acts from the penalties of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, not because of the Clayton Act, but because in this case they did not constitute interference with interstate commerce. The torrent of injunctions practically forbidding the shipment of goods, clinched Labor's realization that the widely hailed Clayton Act, in effect, prevented the issuance of any injunction forbidding a lawful act. And the range of lawful acts in the industrial conflict remained as limited and uncertain as ever—until the Michaelson case.

Although the victory of the Michaelson case is a very limited one, it is our first big goal won with the widely hailed Clayton Act. It may mark the turn of the tide, and since a unanimous opinion from the Supreme Court gave it to us, it may challenge the "Masses" has read some of the handwriting on the wall. Those who granted the right of trial by jury in injunction cases because of Sections 21 and 22 of the Clayton Act may also hold in time that the Clayton Act meant some of the other things it said.

To review it briefly, the Michaelson case involved one of the most dangerous practices of the Labor injunction—the extension of "contempt of court" to acts done outside the presence of the judge and with no direct intention of interfering with the administration of justice. It arose, like so many other injunction cases, from

the shopmen's strike of 1922, issued by Federal Judge Luse, sitting in Superior, Wisconsin, it enjoined the striking shopmen on the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad, among other things, from having more than one picket "at each point of ingress or egress of the railroad shops." The railroad management claimed that the shopmen at Hudson, Wisconsin, were violating the court order. Sam Michaelson and nine other strikers were thereupon cited for contempt. Brought to Superior for trial, they invoked the Clayton Act in a demand for a jury trial. Judge Luse refused their request and imposed upon them various sentences ranging from fifteen days in jail to fines of \$100. The Federal Circuit Court of Chicago, on appeal, sustained Judge Luse's decision. The case was then carried to the United States Supreme Court, where Labor scored a complete victory.

In its unanimous opinion, delivered by Justice Sutherland on October 10, 1924, the Court declared Sections 21 and 22 of the Clayton Act unconstitutional, thereby securing to Labor the right to jury trial in cases of contempt arising under injunctions. It distinguished between "contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice" and criminal contempts. It closed its remarks arising under injunctions with the "criminal contempts." It made the right to trial by jury in such cases mandatory upon the courts. It declared that employees on strike, even in public service industries where Government bodies function (e.g., the railroad), have the same rights as employees, with all their rights and privileges under the law.

These things constitute important gains in Labor's fight for status. But they are only a first goal. Even this brief summary of an unfinished struggle reveal how many more must be won before Labor has won victory—and definite status. The Labor injunction still remains. The Sherman Act may still be applied to unions. The Supreme Court may still pass final veto upon Labor legislation. In its official acceptances of the Michaelson case, unionism has set its next goal: The Labor injunction must go!

### Freedom for Youth in the After-School Period

Education for the full and free development of the individual child, which Prof. John Dewey and other eminent educators have sought to bring about in our schools, is the object aimed at for the out-of-school period by the new boys' and girls' organization started a year ago by the Labor unions in New York City, according to Dr. Henry R. Livville, President of the New York Teachers Union.

The organization is known as the Pioneer Youth of America, and is now planning to extend its work to other cities and States other than New York. Dr. Livville is a member of its National Education Committee and head of the New York branch.

There has been too much talk in our schools about the ways in which discipline and that sort of thing for the youngsters." An effort has been made to regiment them and to train them all to a common mold. That is exactly what was attempted also by the Prussian school system and the Prussian young people's organizations under the regime of the Kaiser.

"Every one of us, a moment's thought tells us, have different aptitudes and characteristics. Some of us like to do one thing, some another. So it is with our children, who are serious men and women in the making. Our children are not born as mere children grown up. The present effort in the schools and in some organizations for boys and girls

has been to make education consist of doing unpleasant things. A tremendous pressure is brought, also, to make the child sit still and act alike. Of course, that is not really education, the aim of which should be not to pour someone else's ideas into the child, but to draw out his own. In addition, it is the powers that be that profit by this system, both in the school and in the out-of-school period. For the child that will be drilled into the children, nine times out of ten, are the ideas that are prevalent now, and not those that may be prevalent tomorrow. This whole tendency, then, of this present way of education is to make the child a standpat, to curb his or her natural talents, to stunt his or her natural self."

"Labor suffers from this situation exactly in the same proportion that reaction gains. The power of Labor is a growing power. It is the great controlling force of the morrow. We can see that all over Western Europe and America the rising group is the Labor group, despite the wave of conservatism still holding the Western World in its grip. The children will see that, if left to look about with the freshness and insight of youth. They must not have the palsied hand of age hold them back."

"It is a happy move that Labor has made in forming a children's body of its own, and in safeguarding the principle of freedom as the foundation-stone of the organization."

## The Resurrection of Brother Berkowitz

By AARON CHIZINSKY

What had prompted the proprietor of that restaurant on Second avenue to call it "The Chinese Nook" will probably never be told. Its stenciled walls in so way resembled the famous Chinese Wall, and its chinaware had reached the East Side Rialto from an Ohio pottery, via Allen street. The greater part of its patronage consisted of an ardent breed of life insurance peddlers and professional idlers, which had indeed nothing in common with the Chinese people. Moreover, the lone "Chink" dishwasher in the place seemed but like a helpless imitation of the genuine, imported product.

"O. Lewie!" Somebody called me by my pennane which I keep con-fided to a small group of admirers.

I looked up, and, lo and behold! who should it be but an ordinary female acquaintance. . . The deuce! No escape. My eyes again pursued the dish. The shock had moved the beef to the very edge.

My acquaintance didn't wait for any sign of willingness to listen, but cried out in happy amazement, "Oh, Mr. Berkowitz! But you are not dead!"

"I am dead, am I?" I placed a robust question mark in my voice and a slice of meat in my mouth. "What do you mean—I am dead? Dead politically, at the union meetings? La-ke fiddlesticks!"

"But look here, Brother Berkowitz!" She placed a Yiddish newspaper before me wherein a large headline read, "OUR MOURN-OUR GRIEVOUS LOSS," and then, in small type, "In view of the fact that Brother Berkowitz was the most sincere, the most energetic member in our local and in view of the fact that an omnivorous Death had plucked out this promising bud at an age when his potentialities had yet a bare chance for development.

"Be it, therefore, Resolved—That with bowed heads we stand . . . and, moreover, we mourn our loss . . .

"Be it further Resolved—That we perpetuate the fight for the cause which the deceased had so courageously initiated. . .

"THE WORKERS OF BERGMAN'S SHOP, "RUBEN VEDRUFF, Chairman."

Leaving my friend to herself and to the "Nook," I at once set out to find the chairman of Bergman's shop. "I'll give him a lay out!" I thought. But on second thought I came to believe that a mistake must have been made. . . I knew another man by the same name. I thought it possible that it was the school man who died. But the "potentialities" . . .

I looked for Brother Vedruff at the

next meeting of the local. Many people were surprised to see me alive after what they had heard and read in the papers about my death. I protested that a mistake obviously had been made. . . Finally Brother Ruben Vedruff appeared at the meeting and solved the puzzle for us. It turned out as I had surmised. Another Berkowitz, employed in the same shop, had died the other day—that is, he didn't come to work, and one of his friends in the shop brought the information that Brother Berkowitz had passed out into the non-combatant zone. I asked Brother Vedruff to "kindly tell me" of the "potentialities" which death had curtailed in Brother Berkowitz, I was too jealous to share my lonely self-deception with any one else. To which the chairman of Bergman's shop replied, "I just wanted to show guys like you how I, a plain member, can write resolutions!"

This would probably have marked the end of the story were it not for an incident about which you will kindly read below the asterisks.

It happened outside of the union headquarters, a few seasons later. People stopped and lent an inquiring eye and a listening ear—exactly. Some members shouted, "In vain did we mourn our loss!" and "Blessed be He who reviveth the dead!" Others cried in Russian, "Berkovitz Voskre!"—"Berkovitz has risen!" A collective voice reiterated vociferously "Voistino Voskre!"—"In truth he hath risen!" No one looked in my direction. The ovation was not intended for me—that much I felt sure.

A blue-coat came swinging complacently the civil laws at the tip of his nightstick. The crowd gave way both ways. To my astonishment I discovered the "dead" Berkovitz among the living—the Berkovitz that about two years ago had his "potentialities" and "initiative" bewailed and moaned over.

"Say, Brother Berkovitz, what do you mean by fooling the whole world and getting an eulogy for nothing? What's the joke?" I asked him in earnest.

"No joke at all," he replied, "You want to talk with me a little while so I can tell you the whole story of that is, if you promise not to tell it to anybody."

I consented and he narrated. About three years ago he fell in love with a girl—very deeply in love. And he used to treat her like a sport—like a real sport. He used to take her out every night—e-v-v-e-y-night! Upon his word! For, as he put it, "A fire—a flame burned in my heart for Lena." Lemonade, potato chips, Eskimo pie, marshmallows,

frankfurters and peanuts, Lena got from his plenty.

And it came to pass that at one time Brother Berkovitz had observed his sweetheart as she walked in the street and it, of a sudden, dawned on him that she looked more like a pugilist than a nymph. This extinguished the "burning fire" in his heart and it would not kindle again. "But what could I do? She would lumber her arms around my neck and would tell me that I had riveted her soul to my soul—her heart to my heart, and she would kiss me heavily. What was left for me but to kiss her in return? Could I break her heart?"

"But I want the story of your death and your rising from the dead" I demanded.

"Now, if you will be patient for another minute, you will hear the end of the story very soon."

"In short, I began to look for a way out of. Finally I decided that unless I die, the girl would not let me out of her clutches. So I prevailed

upon her to go to the Catskills for a two weeks' vacation. This she did reluctantly. Then I asked a friend of mine to write to her that I had been taken to the hospital with an attack of appendicitis and died after the operation."

"And where did you keep yourself through the 'dead' period?" I asked.

"Why, I escaped to Rochester. A friend here in New York kept me informed about her from time to time. About a month ago he let me know that Lena got married, so I thought it high time for me to return to New York. Rochester is so dull. But this trouble here."

"Which trouble?"

"Didn't you see the ovation they gave me? This reception I get whenever I come among my friends—or people who know that I had died once upon a time. . . What would you advise me to do?"

"Nothing much. Perhaps, to 'die' again."

## Ladies' Tailors and Custom Dress-makers to Organize Jointly

Cooper Union Meeting Well Attended

The meeting of the workers in the miscellaneous trades held in Cooper Union on Thursday, January 8, proved satisfactory to the managers of the District Council, under whose auspices it was called, from every point of view. It was the first big meeting in the present campaign waged among the unorganized children's dress, novelty and embroidery workers. Nearly 2,000 workers filled the big auditorium notwithstanding the fact that all these trades are at present inactive and only few workers are to be found in the shops.

The Cooper Union meeting will be followed up by another series of circular and literature distributions and personal contact by the organizers of the Council aided by the vol-

unteer campaigners from the affiliated locals.

On Monday next, January 19, the Ladies' Tailors and the Private Dress-makers will have a joint meeting of shop representatives in the auditorium of the International Building, 3 West 16th street. Vice-president Lefkowitz, the manager of the District Council, will preside. The meeting will take up suggestions and plans for organizing the large number of unorganized private and custom dress makers in the fashionable shops uptown. This has been a grave problem both for Local 90 and Local 38 for a number of years past and now the District Council is attempting to reach a plan whereby these two locals might cooperate in obtaining some concrete results in this direction.

## EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL CLOTHING WORKERS' FEDERATION EX-PRESSES SYMPATHY FOR VICE-PRESIDENT PERLSTEIN

The news of the murderous assault made upon the life of Vice-President Meyer Perlstein in New York City on the evening of December 4 of last year appears to have reached wider circles in Europe, as evidenced by the cablegram received this week by President Morris Sigman from A. Kupers, the Secretary of the International Clothing Workers' Federation. The Executive Bureau of the Federation is now holding sessions in London.

The cable reads as follows: Mr. Morris Sigman, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th street, New York.

Bureau meeting, London, W. C. Hamilton House, 111 Bedford street, read with horror of attempt on Perlstein. Hoping for speedy recovery. KUPERS.

To which President Sigman replied: Mr. C. Kupers, International Clothing Workers' Federation, Amstel 224, Amsterdam, Holland.

Thanks for sympathy. Glad to inform you 'ice-president Perlstein completely recovered.

MORRIS SIGMAN.

The Educational Department of our International is serving our membership in many capacities. There you can get information about our educational activities. It is open from nine o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening.

3 West 16th Street  
Chelsea 2148

## Dressmakers Endorse Union's Demands

(Continued from page 1)

these demands which lasted from six until eleven o'clock at night.

Julius Portnoy, the newly elected secretary of Local 22, presided. Vice-president Israel Feinberg, the manager of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, presented to the assembled workers the Union's program which at present is being negotiated between the Union and the employers' associations. Among these demands are (1) the introduction of an unemployment insurance fund; (2) a sanitary union label on dresses; (3) the adoption of a minimum scale of wages; (4) a guarantee of earnings corresponding to the minimum scale to all piece workers; (5) assumption of responsibility by jobbers and manufacturers for the wages of workers employed in all shops, inside and outside, and (6) limitation of contractors.

Feinberg was followed by President Sigman, who dwelt at length upon some of the most important subjects of the Union's demands. He was followed by several members of the locals who discussed the demands from the floor asking questions and lending additional clarity to the debate.

The demands of the organization were finally submitted to a vote and overwhelmingly endorsed. The meeting also voted to empower the committee which is conducting the agreements with the dress associations to continue its efforts in that direction with the object of incorporating the full program of the organization into the next collective contract.

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# EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



## "Trade Union Policies and Tactics"

Mr. David J. Saposs will start his course on "Trade Union Policies and Tactics," at our Workers' University, on Saturday, January 17, at 2:30 p. m., in Washington Irving High School, Room 530, 16th street and Irving Place.

Mr. Saposs has been a member of our faculty for several years and needs no introduction to our members.

This course has been specially prepared by Mr. Saposs for our members, and will consist of the following nine topics:

1. The Underlying Forces Determining Trade Union Policies.
2. Industrial Evolution and the Origin of the Working Class.
3. Economic Attempts to Change Present System.
4. Political Attempts to Change Present System.

5. Form and Structure.
6. The I. W. W. and Dual Unionism.

7. The Role of the Immigrant in the Labor Movement.

8. The Intellectual in the Labor Movement.

9. The American Federation of Labor. Conclusion: The Future of Trade Union Action.

We cannot overestimate to our members the importance of this course. An intelligent worker who wants to be active in his organization cannot afford to be unacquainted with all the above-mentioned topics.

Nowadays, the Labor movement is being discussed and studied by many intelligent people interested in social and economic problems, and it behooves the workers to be well versed in it also.

## Courses and Lectures in Different Parts of N. Y. C.

### BRONX

Friday, January 16, at 8 p. m., Mr. William Schulman will lecture on "Trade Union Strikes and Achievements in the Middle Ages," in Local 2 Club Rooms, 1581 Washington avenue.

On Sunday, January 18, at 11 a. m., Max Levin will lecture on "The Industrial Development of Modern Society."

On Friday, January 22, at 8 p. m., in the same place, Mr. Schulman will lecture on Haughton's "Weavers" and Galsworthy's "Strife." These are dramatizations of the workers' struggles.

### HARLEM

In the Cloak Makers' Center, 1629 Lexington avenue, corner 103rd street, on Sunday, January 18, at 10:30 in the morning, Dr. B. Hoffman (Zivion) will continue his course on "Twenty-five Years' Labor Movement in America." This will be a historical review on the various phases, aims and achievements of the Trade Union Movement in this country with special emphasis on the I. L. G. W. U.

### LOCAL 9 BUILDING

In the auditorium of the Cloak Operators' Union, Local 9, 67 Lexington avenue, on Saturday, January 24, at 1 p. m., Max Levin will continue his course in "Discussion Method."

This will be a discussion by the students with the assistance of the instructor, of the aims, problems, policies and tactics of the American Labor movement, with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

### DOWN-TOWN

In Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th

street, Room C, on Friday, January 16, at 8 p. m., H. Rogoff will continue his lectures on "American Civilization."

An attempt will be made to stress the growth and developments of the industries in the United States, of its political institutions and social tendencies, and of its spiritual achievements.

### RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

In the Russian-Polish Branch, 315 East 16th street, on Friday, January 22, a lecture will be given on "The Worker and His Health."

### BROWNsville

In the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sacchan street, Room 301, on Thursday, January 22, at 8 p. m., Alexander Fichandler will continue his course of six lessons on "Social Psychology." The topic of discussion will be "Fighting Instincts."

In this course an attempt will be made to get at the fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. Illustrations will be drawn from the experience of workers in the shop, the union, the home, and elsewhere.

For further information and for cards announcing the courses apply to the office of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sacchan street, or at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

These courses will be continued throughout the season at the same time and in the same place.

Admission to all these courses and lectures is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

## The Growth of Our Activities

It is most encouraging to follow the success of the activities of our Extension Division. Under this caption come the courses and lectures and social activities arranged outside of the Workers' University and the Unity Centers.

For many years our educational activities were mostly concentrated within these two institutions, the Workers' University and the Unity Centers, but we have constantly made an effort to extend them to other parts of the city and also to other places.

Most of the students of the Workers' University and Unity Centers belong to the younger generation of

our membership, but to the other activities we attract the older generation as well.

It will interest many of our readers to know that eleven groups of our members meet weekly outside of the Workers' University and Unity Centers, in different parts of the city and at different times, to study the social, labor and economic problems of society in general and of the workers in particular.

Many of these groups meet in our own I. L. G. W. U. building and in the headquarters of many of our local unions. It is a significant development that the headquarters of our

(Continued on Page 11)

## WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School  
Irving Place and 16th St.

Room 530

Saturday, January 17

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Hamlet.

2:30 p. m. David J. Saposs—Trade Union Policies and Tactics: The Underlying Forces Determining Trade Union Policies.

Sunday, January 18

10:30 a. m. H. A. Overstreet—Psychology of Conflict: Class Conflict.

11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: Agricultural Revolution.

## INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING

3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, January 21

6:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

Thursday, January 22

6:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement: Organized Industry—Employers vs. Workers' Organizations.

## UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, January 20

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61

Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street

8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Changing Economic Institutions: International Relations and Imperialism.

Wednesday, January 21

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63

Fourth Street near First Avenue

8:45 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History: Agriculture.

## EXTENSION DIVISION

### YIDDISH

Friday, January 16

Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx  
8:00 p. m. Wm. Schulman—Trade Union Strikes and Achievements in the Middle Ages.

Sunday, January 18

Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx  
11:00 a. m. Max Levin—The Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Friday, January 23

Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx  
8:00 p. m. Wm. Schulman—Haughton's "Weavers" and Galsworthy's "Strife."

Friday, January 16 and 23

Beethoven Hall—210 East 5th Street  
8:00 p. m. H. Rogoff—American Civilization.

Saturday, January 24

Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue  
1:00 p. m. Max Levin—Discussion Method.

Sunday, January 18

Cloak Operators' Centre—1629 Lexington Avenue  
10:30 a. m. B. Hoffman—Twenty-five Years' Labor Movement in America.

Saturday, January 17

Auditorium of P. S. 171—1072nd Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues  
7:30 p. m.—Concert given by Cloak Operators' Union, Local 2, to celebrate opening of Educational season in Harlem. Joseph Fuchs, violinist; N. L. Sastlavsky, baritone; Estelle Schreiner, soprano.

Friday, January 23

Russian-Polish Branch—315 E. 16th Street  
7:30 p. m. The Worker and His Health.

Thursday, January 22

Brownsville Labor Lyceum—Room 304  
7:30 p. m. Alexander Fichandler—Psychology and the Labor Movement. In these discussions we shall study some of the fundamental laws of human behavior. We shall analyze some of the instincts that urge us to want to fight, to create, to lead, to follow, etc. We shall also analyze some of the laws which underlie the progress of human reasoning. Illustrations will be drawn from the workers' experience. The topic will be "Fighting Instincts."

# РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИМ ОТДЕЛ

## В ОТДЕЛЕ.

На собрании Р. П. О., состоявшемся в воскресенье, 12-го января, были заслушаны и рассмотрены следующие вопросы:

1. Были заслушаны доклад товарища П. Буржуа, секретаря Р. П. О. сообщивший, что по инициативе и инициативе. Была принята резолюция, согласно которой собрание должно быть открытым и доступным для всех желающих. Была принята резолюция, согласно которой собрание должно быть открытым и доступным для всех желающих.

2. Было принято решение утвердить программу Р. П. О. на период с 1-го января по 1-е февраля.

3. При этом постановлено принять программу Р. П. О. на период с 1-го января по 1-е февраля. Была принята резолюция, согласно которой собрание должно быть открытым и доступным для всех желающих.

4. Были заслушаны доклад товарища П. Буржуа, секретаря Р. П. О. сообщивший, что по инициативе и инициативе. Была принята резолюция, согласно которой собрание должно быть открытым и доступным для всех желающих.

5. Были заслушаны доклад товарища П. Буржуа, секретаря Р. П. О. сообщивший, что по инициативе и инициативе. Была принята резолюция, согласно которой собрание должно быть открытым и доступным для всех желающих.

## КОНСТИТУЦИЯ

Международного Юнона Пертии  
Дамского Платя.

Статья 5. За каждой-то из было... (text continues)

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## СЕРЬЕЗНОМУ ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ Р. П. О.

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## ЛЕКЦИЯ.

В пятницу, 23-го января, состоится лекция Русско-Польского Отдела. ... (text continues)

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Секретарь И. Шевченко.

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## Lakewood Resorts

## LAKE VIEW COTTAGE

Telephone Lakewood 649

15 FOREST AVENUE

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

If you desire to spend a few restful and comfortable days — or weeks — in Lakewood and enjoy every minute of your stay there — make your reservations at the Lake View Cottage.

It is a charmingly located villa, opposite the lake, with comfortable rooms, and offering tastefully prepared meals.

## Moderate Terms

REBECCA SILVER and SARAH CAMEN, Proprietors

## CLOAKMAKERS, ATTENTION!

If you are in need of

## FURNITURE

COME TO US.

We have a Large Stock from which you may select  
Anything You Need

We Sell Retail at Wholesale Prices. As Our Store is Located in the Office Building of Local 9, we shall pay Special Attention to Members of the Cloakmakers' Union.

The Bank Wholesale and Retail Furniture Company  
67-69 Lexington Avenue, New York

# The Week In Local 10

By SAM R. SHENKER

In his report to the members at the meeting held on Monday, January 12, on the progress of the conferences in the dress industry, Manager Dubinsky stated that the minimum wage of the dress cutters has practically been raised to fifty dollars per week. The meeting, at which there were present at its opening over 600 members, also approved of the disciplinary measures adopted by the Executive Board against a member who was found guilty of attempting to subvert the morals and discipline of the organization.

**Dress Conference Still On**  
Speaking on the progress of the conference, Manager Dubinsky said that a number of the demands of the union were tentatively agreed to, including the minimum scales. The reason that the points agreed upon are considered as tentative is that the conferees' organizations have to have them approved by their memberships. One important point which is still being discussed is the right of a business agent of the union to enter the shop of a member of the contractors' association unaccompanied by a clerk. All that the manager could say on this score is that the employers are stubbornly resisting this demand.

From the point of view of the cutters, Dubinsky said that this is of the utmost importance. How far the union would go to secure this demand is still a question. The organization is making every effort to secure a renewal of the agreement without resorting to a strike. The conferees of the union feel that considering the recent depression in the trade it would entail considerable hardship on the part of the members were they to be called out on strike at this time.

**Slandering Circulars Bring Fine**  
What afforded a good deal of interest was the case of Sol Brown, who was summoned to the Executive Board, charged with printing and distributing circulars containing slandering remarks. This brought against him automatically the additional charge of violating a decision of the International and of the membership of the local which was directed against such activity.

Brown, when present before the Executive Board, and confronted with these charges, admitted that he was the sponsor of a signed leaflet and that he wrote letters to the officers of the union branding as "stool pigeons" the authorized committees and officers of the union who have been assigned to perform the duty of preventing work on Sundays.

But Brown was prompted to motives tending to belittle the character of the organization, the members and the officers, is readily seen when mention is made of the fact that he himself was responsible for fines imposed upon three cutters who worked in the same shop as he for the same offense which he condemns. He had referred to the imposition of fines on members who worked on Sundays at the time when the Joint Board issued a notice in the press permitting its members to work on Sundays to make up for the Jewish holidays.

**Insisted That Men Be Fined**  
Some time in the latter part of September Brown appeared in the office and sought to know whether the cutters of his shop were permitted to work on Sunday. He was informed that this was contrary to a decision of the members and he, as shop chairman, was instructed to inform his men to this effect. He did so, but the men disobeyed these orders and worked on Sunday, September 21, 1924.

He came to the office and filed charges against his co-workers. At

the meeting of the Executive Board on October 9, the three men were summoned together with him, Brown, as witness. The following is a part of the records of the minutes of that meeting: "Brother Sol Brown, No. 500, chairman of the cutters, appeared and explained that he had told the men that they were not to work unless they had secured permission from Local 10." As a result of this the men were each fined ten dollars.

**Greater Violation Than Spying**  
The Executive Board, in considering the case, came to the conclusion that the actions committed by Brown are of a nature more serious than actual spying and should be dealt with more severely. For when a man seeks his main objects is to earn more money for himself, to take advantage of a situation for personal motives.

The action of Brown, however, is of a nature that will not only lead to individual harm but is damaging and threatens the discipline and the reputation of the entire organization, which has been built up through many years of suffering on the part of the entire membership. The offense becomes still more damaging when the individual undertakes to give the members and decisions of the organization and its authorized officers. Such actions demand the expulsion of the individual.

However, the Executive Board decided in this case not to impose the maximum penalty which the accused member deserved in the present instance. As a punishment, but a fine of seventy-five dollars, which is to be paid within thirty days, and that he be placed on probation for two years. He was at the same time warned that if he continues these tactics and fails to comply with the decision he will be automatically expelled and working privileges in union shops will be denied him.

The decision of the Executive Board was overwhelmingly adopted, only thirty-eight members of the 500 present voting against the adoption of this decision.

## Others Warned

It was brought to the attention of the Executive Board that members of the union are soliciting funds for the activities of Brown in his detrimental work against the organization. The Executive Board decided to issue a warning at this time to every member who will help Brown in any manner or form in continuing his destructive work against the organization that the fullest measure of discipline will be the power of the union will be met out.

Brown resorted to all means in his effort to slander the union and besmirch its officers. In line with his activities he caused a letter to be printed in the Jewish Daily Forward, in which he made numerous false charges and statements. Ordinarily, the organization pays no attention to a discussion of its affairs in the press. However, in the present case, Manager Dubinsky and the Executive Board were moved to make a reply. A statement was prepared and read to the members, who, with the possible exception of ten "nays" from among the 500 present, voted approval. A copy of the statement, which follows, has been sent to the Jewish Daily Forward and the Gerechitigkeit, the Jewish organ of the International:

**A STATEMENT BY THE CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.**

On December 30, 1924, an attack on Local 10 appeared in the Forward in the form of a letter signed by one Sol Brown, containing certain false statements and accusations tending to discredit the name of our local union

and its officers, with a foot note that this would be answered by Mr. Dubinsky, the manager of our union, without even acquainting the latter with the contents of the attack.

While it is against the policy and the custom of our union to discuss internal matters of the organization in the daily press, particularly when such allegations are made by an irresponsible individual with malicious intent, nevertheless, since this letter has been published in the Forward, we find it necessary to make the following statement, ratified by the membership at their meeting held on January 12, 1925, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, and which becomes part of our minutes:

The letter published in the Forward on December 30 berates the membership, the Executive Board and the officers of Local 10 for having disciplined a number of the members found guilty of and fined for violating an old tradition of the organization not to work under any conditions on Saturday afternoons or Sundays.

The statements in the letter, that "several hundred cutters" were apprehended, and "each fined from five to twenty-five dollars, depending upon their standing with the 'office,'" should be branded at once as absolute falsehoods. For neither were there several hundred cutters disciplined nor were any of them fined twenty-five dollars for the violation in connection with the incident mentioned in the letter.

The writer of the letter further more feels that an injustice had been committed against the members that were disciplined because permission to work on Sundays in exchange for Jewish holidays had been granted to them by the Joint Board.

We are convinced that the Forward taken the trouble of investigating this charge it would have learned that it is traditional with the Cutters' Union, and known throughout the trade, that it never permits its members to work on Sundays under any circumstances; that this policy of Local 10 has been upheld by it for a great many years and it has been reaffirmed and approved by the membership almost unanimously at a recent regular well-attended meeting.

Aside from the very large note printed in the cutters' page in the official organ of the International, Justice, reasons for this action by the Executive Board were also given in the cutters' article on the same page. The notice, in effect, posted in the issue of Friday, September 26, reads as follows:

## MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

### SPECIAL ATTENTION!

All Cutters are hereby warned against working on Sunday to make up for the Jewish holidays.

Permission to this effect has not been granted to any member of Local 10 through any source.

Committees will be scattered throughout the districts, visiting all shops, and cutters found going to work or working will be summoned to the Board.

By order of  
EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 10.

From this advertisement it will be seen that the union officially had sent out committees to enforce its decision and which are referred to by the writer of the letter as "stool pigeons," which is intended to slan-

der the men the union designated to carry out its decisions.

What is more, this very individual who attacked our organization for disciplining its members for working on these Sundays himself filed a complaint in our office and appeared before the Executive Board as a witness, pressing charges against three cutters working with him in the same shop for violating the rules of Local 10 in having worked on the Sundays referred to.

But you also were aware of the discredited standing of the individual in question in our local, the Forward, as the mouthpiece of the organized Jewish Labor movement in this country, would never have permitted the publication of such statements as contained in that letter.

The actions of our Executive Board in all cases, and particularly in this case, were submitted for approval to the membership, and all such members who may have felt aggrieved at the action of the organization had the privilege and opportunity to speak and vote against it, or finally appeal. It will be interesting to note that of all those present at these meetings, only about three or four appealed, which is conclusive proof that the remainder conceded their guilt of violating the local's old-established rule.

Knowing as we do the policy of the Forward, whose aim and object are and always have been to serve the interests of the Labor movement, in every possible way, we were greatly astonished to note that the Forward has suddenly changed its old custom of investigating first before publishing accusations against a bona fide Labor organization.

Our membership in general, and our Executive Board in particular, feel highly resentful over the treatment accorded in this case to our local by the Forward—a local which is known to be one of the most democratically managed organizations in the Jewish Labor Movement, and the pride of the I. L. G. W. U.

We hope that in the future, before accepting any statement in the nature of an attack upon a bona fide Labor organization, the Forward will first investigate the facts and motives surrounding the entire case.

With trade union greetings,  
AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
(Signed) DAVID DUBINSKY,  
Manager-Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

All members are required to renew their working cards beginning with January, 1925. Members who fail to do so are liable to be called before the Executive Board and fined. Members are also required to procure a working card upon securing a job and return them upon being laid off.

## Nat Baron

Announces the Grand Opening  
of His New  
**CIGAR STORE**

In the Heart of the Garment Center  
162 West 35th Street, New York  
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH.

## CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

### Notice of Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING ..... Monday, January 19th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place  
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.